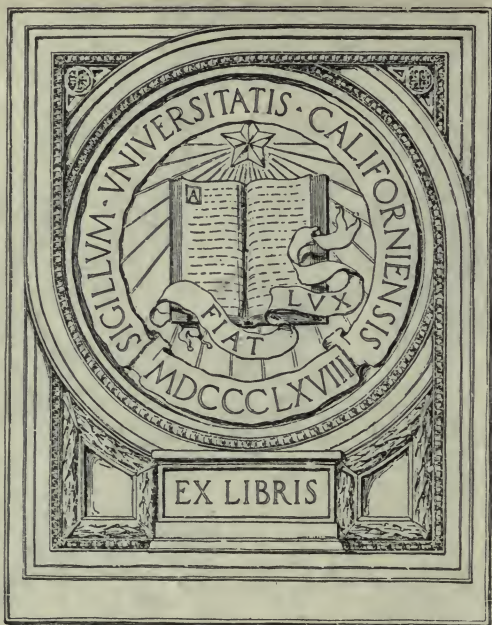


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ELIJAH CLARENCE HILLS was, from 1922 till his death, first a Professor of Spanish and then Professor of Romance Philology at the University of California. A native of Illinois, reared in Florida, he graduated from Cornell in 1892 and studied in Paris; he was successively professor in Rollins College, in Colorado College, librarian of the Hispanic Society of America, and head for romance languages at Indiana University. For his distinguished achievements in Spanish philology, he was made Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Queen Isabel.

In Professor Hills were combined vast and precise learning with extraordinary humanity. Though a grammarian and philologist, his teaching implied the great world. He had a talent for friendship: capable of the seclusions of the scholar and editor and born to an inviolable personal dignity, he possessed also an uncommon social charm which exercised itself in widening circles. His charity showed as kindness, deference, tolerance, the sharing of the possessions his long labors had accumulated. He was a wise collector of books, and specialized in Spanish lexicons. Mrs. Hills presented to the University of California his collection of books, one of which is here inscribed to his memory.







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LESSONS
IN
HAITIAN CREOLE
WITH
SOME INFORMATION REGARDING
THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Arranged and compiled by
The Service Medical, Gendarmerie d'Haïti

FIRST EDITION

PRINTED BY

EDMOND CHENET,

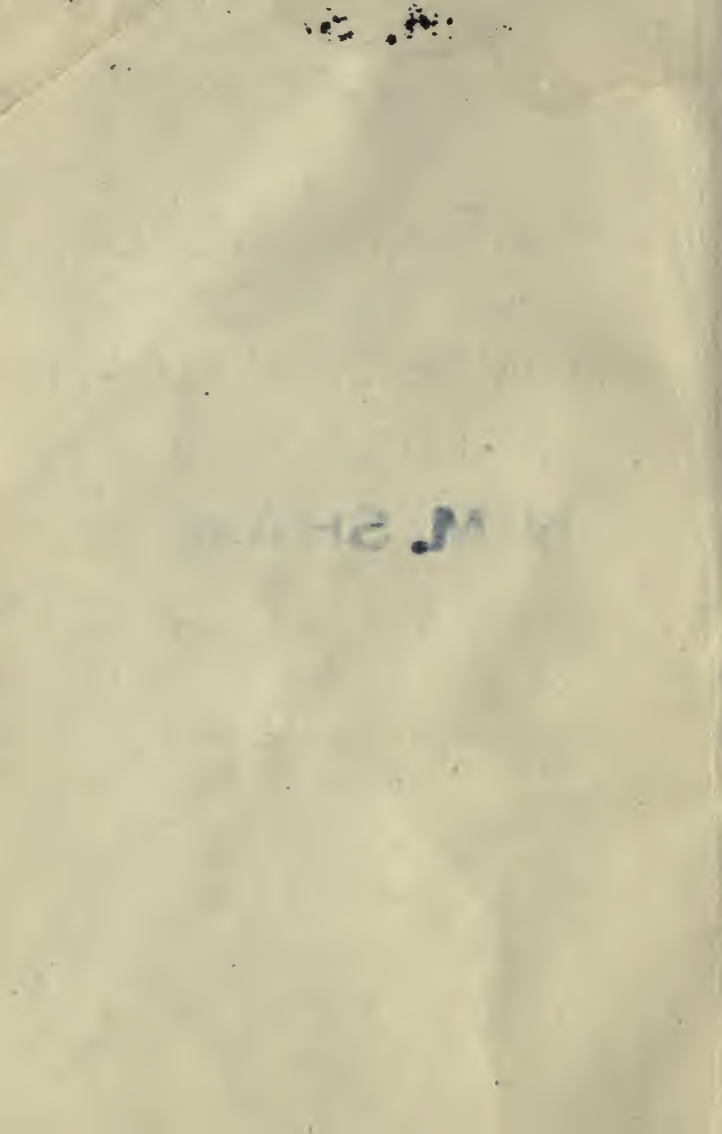
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PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI.

1921

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N. M. SHAW



Haiti (Republic) Gendarmerie
N. M. SHAW
LESSONS

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Additional copies of this book may be obtained from
the Medical Director of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti.

Price 0.85 per copy

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PREFACE



This little volume is intended to serve as an aid to the English speaking persons who are endeavoring to learn the first principles of the Creole language as it is spoken in Haiti.

This booklet should be used as a supplement and guide in the actual practice of speaking with the natives.

The authority of the Chief of the Gendarmerie has been obtained to utilize the net proceeds derived from the sale of this book as a welfare fund for patients in the hospitals of the Gendarmerie.

This fund is to be expended under the supervision of the Medical Director of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti, for the purpose of purchasing reading matter, games, phonographs, and other forms of amusement for the patients. It may also be used for any other purpose which the Chief of the Gendarmerie may authorize.

This volume was originally started under the authority of the former Chief of the Gendarmerie Lt. Col. F. M. Wise. U. S. M. C.

Several Medical Officers of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti have taken part in the preparation of this book. Médical Inspector C. J. Brown, Gendarmerie d'Haiti, Pharmacist G. G. Strott, U. S. Navy, and Lient. B.D. Sheffield, Gendarmerie d'Haiti, have rendered active assistance in the compilation of this data.

Mr H. P. Davis of Port au Prince has written the chapter on the History of Haiti.

The vocabulary was arranged by Lieutenant EARL C. BEAULAC, Service Medical, G. d'H., who, by the way has been credited as the most fluent speaker, among the American Occupation, of the Creole language.

The necessity of a book of this kind is obvious to the long term residents in Haiti. To the «newcomer», we invite him to find any similar book on this subject. The chances are that he will be unable to purchase any other reading matter which will serve as an outline in studying the Creole language.

Our prime motive in the publication of this matter is to facilitate and expedite the adaptation of the American military personnel to the conditions in Haiti.

In order for the American Occupation to accomplish the best results in Haiti, it is considered *désirable* that members of the above organisation arriving in Haiti, acquire, as soon as possible, some knowledge of the country in which they are serving. For example, an elementary knowledge of the history of the Island, and the habits and traits of the natives, their laws, institutions, governments, etc., is considered to be a help to the new arrivals in adjusting themselves to the environments.

A compilation of some of these facts is included in this book in order to render such data accessible.

In conclusion we wish to state that we do not pose as an authority on such subjects nor do we wish to claim any originality. This matter is a compilation of such data which we have collected from the various

authorities for our own information and the publication of such proved to be a secondary consideration.

W. L. MANN, Lt. Commander. [M.C] U. S. Navy
Medical Director, Gendarmerie d'Haiti.

APPROVED ;

D. C. Mc. DOUGAL, Lt. Col. U.S.M.C.
Chief of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI.
July 1, 1921



A Short History of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti

— « O » —

The Gendarmerie d'Haiti was organized in accordance with Article « X », of the Convention of September 16, 1915, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Haiti, quoted as follows :

« The Haitien Government obligates itself for the preservation of domestic peace, the security of individual rights and the full observance of the provisions of this treaty; to create without delay an efficient constabulary (gendarmerie), urban and rural, composed of native Haitiens. This constabulary (gendarmerie) shall be organized and officered by Americans, appointed by the President of the United States. The Haitien Government shall clothe these officers with the proper and necessary authority and uphold them in the performance of their functions. These officers shall be replaced by Haitiens as they, by examination conducted under direction of a board to be selected by the Senior American Officer of this constabulary (gendarmerie), in the presence of a representative of the Haitien Government

are found to be qualified to assume such duties. The Constabulary (gendarmérie) herein provided for, shall, under the direction of the Haitien Government, have supervision and control of arms and ammunition, military supplies, and traffic therein, throughout the country. The high contracting parties agree that the stipulations in this article are necessary to prevent factional strife and disturbances. »

Shortly after the Occupation, July 25, 1915, on the anticipation of a Treaty which was to authorize the Gendarmerie, tentative plans of organization were drawn up and details were made of commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the Occupation for duty in connection with recruiting and mobilizing this new force. This work was started early in September 1915, and by June 1916, out of a field of apparent barren ground, the Gendarmerie became a corps of considerable worth— comprising an established force of 123 officers and 2,533 men, fully equipped, and organized into 19 companies, distributed to 140 posts throughout the Republic of Haiti.

The Gendarmerie took over the division of Public Works from the Marine Corps Detachments stationed throughout the Island, and until the spring of 1917 had supervision over the construction of roads, telephone and telegraph systems, and general public works improvement of the

Island. In June 1919, or there about, this detail was turned over to the Engineer of Haiti. During the period in which the Gendarmerie had direct charge of this work, many miles of road were constructed. To this date, in the interior of the Island, and even in some of the large sea coast towns, the Gendarmerie representative (officer) stationed there still retains a supervisory position over the Public Works within his district.

A similar function, in regard to the Public Health Service, was also performed by the Gendarmerie, prior to the organization of the present Sanitary Service of Haiti. During that time the Gendarmerie performed such functions as the establishment of outlying hospitals, the general cleaning up of cities and towns occupied by the Gendarmerie, sanitary inspections, quarantine and the like.

The Gendarmerie functions as a military police force or constabulary, corresponding closely to the « Texas Rangers », « Northwest Mounted Police » etc : it executes the laws of the country, it is responsible for the administration of prisons. Every section of Haiti, even the most remote, is visited at intervals by the officer personnel of the Gendarmerie. Its influence extends into every town, hamlet, and individual home in the Republic.

It would be very difficult to give a worthy account of the many difficulties and obstacles overcome in the materialisation of the original plans

of the organization. Its birth occurred at a time when the general attitude of the population toward the Occupation was extremely adverse; owing to frequent revolutions there was little respect for authority, there was much illiteracy, and the standard of physical type was low. Certain physical standards had been established and in consequence the recruiting of a force of 3,000 men conforming to this standard bordered on impossibility. It was sometimes necessary to examine 2,000 men to fill a company of 120.

These conditions did not constitute the only and greatest difficulties met with. There were barracks to be erected, or existing suitable buildings had to be reconstructed to serve as barracks; regulations for the government of the Gendarmerie and rules of police to conform to the civil, rural and penal codes of Haiti had to be written and taught to the men; and there was the almost insurmountable task of teaching this raw undisciplined mass the school of the squad. Difficulties were further increased through the differences in tongue of teacher and pupil; the pupil speaking a very low patois French and the teacher, except in a very few instances, speaking only English. The material part was accomplished with only very meager allowances of money, for in the beginning there was no provision of funds made for construction of barracks, hospitals, the purchase of

uniforms, rifles and equipment, which was all effected through great economy of the funds allotted to annual maintenance. Great physical hardships were also met with at the same time, for each company was allotted approximately 1000 square miles of territory to police, requiring long difficult trips over the worst of trails and mountain passes.

For purposes of administration the Gendarmerie is divided into two departments, each commanded by a Colonel. The Artibonite Valley and all territory south of it forms the Department of the South, while all territory north of the valley forms the Department of the North. Each Department is divided into districts, sub-districts and posts. Districts are normally commanded by Captains, sub-districts by Lieutenants, and posts by non-commissioned officers. The boundaries of a district correspond closely to that of the old commune.

At the head of the organization is the Chief of the Gendarmerie, who holds the rank of Major General, and whose headquarters are at Port-au-Prince, the Capital. His staff consists of the Assistant Chief (a Brigadier General,) the Quartermaster (a Colonel,) the Medical Director (a Colonel), the Intelligence Officer (a Major), and the Adjutant (a Lieutenant).

The Assistant Chief has additional duties as the officer in charge of prisons, which are administered by the Gendarmerie personnel.

The Medical Director is the head of the Medical Department, which consists of two Inspectors, each with the rank of Major, ten Lieutenants and sixty one native hospital corpsmen. Medical attention is accorded all of the Gendarmerie personnel and all prisoners. Each sub-district has a trained hospital corpsman.

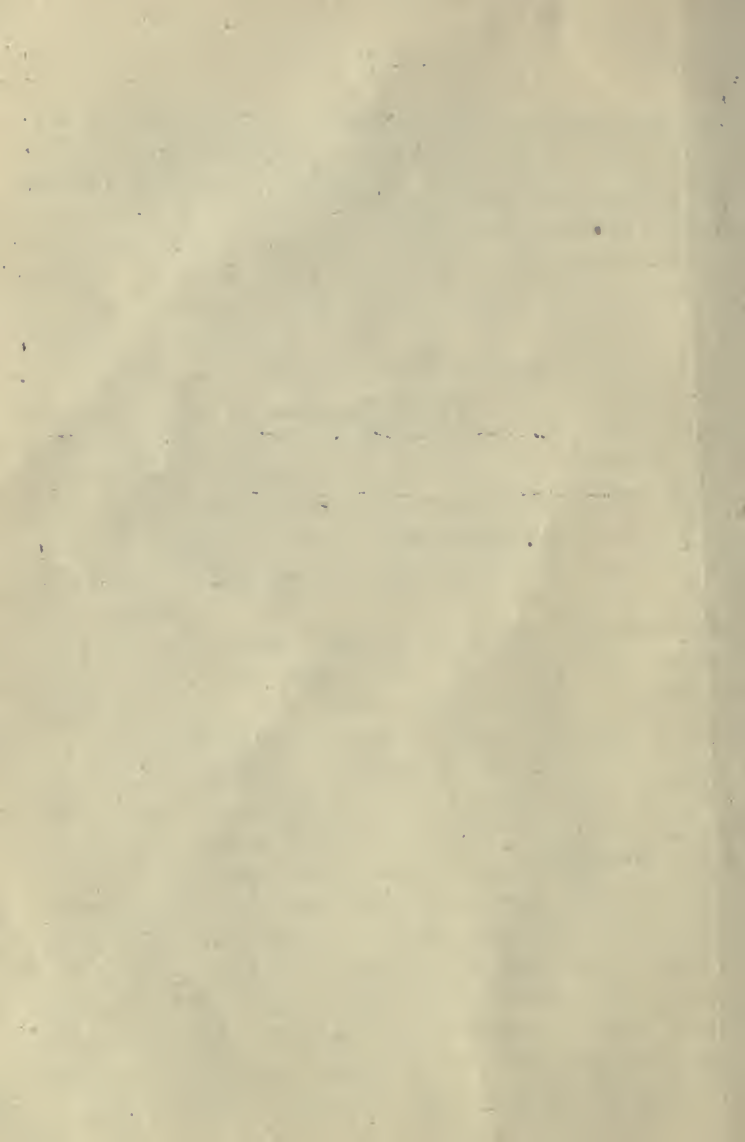
The National Penitentiary at Port-au-Prince was remodeled and much additional construction was accomplished by the Gendarmerie. The sanitation was greatly improved, many modern conveniences were installed, cells were enlarged, ventilation was improved, and in every respect this prison will now compare favorably with any prison in the world.

The Haitien Coast Guard consisted originally of three auxiliary schooners, the « Republic, » the « Independance, » and the « Progress, » all manned by Gendarmerie personnel. The « Republic » was burned at St Marc and the Progress went ashore and was wrecked at Aux Cayes. The « Haiti » was purchased in 1918 and was sold two years later. The « Indépendance, » the remaining ship, is a two masted auxiliary schooner, and is manned by three officers and 15 enlisted men. It was formerly a racing yacht and at one time won a cup in a race from New-York to Bermuda.

Invaluable services have been rendered by the Gendarmerie toward the pacification of the country, The Gendarmes have proven dependable

in times of stress and hardship, and there are many instances of bravery, valor and devotion worthy of the greatest praise, and which redound to the credit of the organization.





A BRIEF OUTLINE OF The History of Haiti



In reviewing the history of Haiti, one is struck with the fact that, since the discovery by Columbus, [conditions on the islands have alternated between short periods of prosperity with bright promise for the future and a state of anarchy and rebellion, accompanied by their inseparable companions, destruction of economic resources and limitation of progress.

It is as impossible to question the heroism and energy of the early Spanish adventurers as it is to deny that their cruelty and greed resulted in the complete destruction of the race which on their arrival was the owner of the soil and which by all laws of humanity and expediency, should have been fostered and protected. The history of French colonial government in Haiti, excepting for the material progress achieved, was little better. Both Spain and France lost their exceedingly valuable colonies through lack of consideration of dictates of humanity.

Discovery 1492

After landing at San Salvador on the 16th of October, 1492, and touching at some of the islands of the Bahama group, Columbus sighted the coast of Cuba on October 28 h.

Disappointed at not finding on this island, which he took to be the mainland of Asia, the fabled cities of Marco Polo, he cruised along the coast, and rounding the Eastern extremity of Cuba, saw in the distance the mountains of Haiti. The Admiral had heard from the Indians rumors of the riches of Babeque and, hoping that the high mountains in the distance marked the shore of this mythical island, he set sail and on the evening of December 6th, entered a fine harbour which he named Môle St. Nicolas.

On the 12th of December, 1492, the Admiral landed at the Baie des Moustiques, there erected a cross and took possession of the island, which he named Hispanola.

Wreck of Santa Maria

Sailing along the North coast and landing at Tortuga, a small island directly north of the present town of Port-de-Paix, Columbus entered the Bay of Acul, and continuing his voyage a few days later was wrecked on a reef off the small town of Petit-Anse at the entrance of the harbour of

Cap-Haitien. The flagship «Santa Maria» was a complete loss, and, finding the Indians friendly and not having room for all of his men, the Admiral decided to call for volunteers to remain on the island, while he returned to Spain to report his discoveries and secure assistance in establishing a colony.

The contrast between the hardships of a long tedious trip, in an overcrowded boat, and the indolent life of the savages so appealed to his men, that Columbus had no difficulty in securing the necessary volunteers, and having erected, with the friendly help of the Indians a tower from the materials saved from the wreck, he sailed for Spain.

First Settlement by White Men

La Navidad, as Columbus named this hastily constructed fortress, was therefore the first settlement of white men in the Western Hemisphere.

It was almost a year later before Columbus again sighted the mountains of Haiti and found his settlement destroyed and also learned that his colony had been exterminated by the Indians.

Founding of Isabella 1493

Columbus appears to have realized that this, the first massacre of «Whites», was justified by

outrageous treatment of peaceably disposed and friendly Indians, and instead of waiting to punish the natives, he sailed to the East, and about midway between the present town of Monte Christi and Porto Plata (Dominican Republic) founded the first real settlement of Europeans in the new world, which he named « Isabella » in honor of his sovereign.

The choice of this locality was unfortunate and the settlement was soon abandoned, the Spaniards gradually spreading out over the eastern half of the island, and by their horrible cruelty and greed for gold left in their wake a devastated country and a desolated population.

The Spaniards found on their arrival a population variously estimated at from 800.000 to 2.000 000 peaceable, amiable but indolent and self-indulgent aborigines, living in an environment designed by nature for just such people.

Aboriginal Government

The Government, typified by five “ Caciques ” or chiefs, while arbitrary, was confined to the simplest element of tribal control.

Labor was performed only as the necessities of the people demanded the slight exertion incident to the cultivation of the crops that beneficent Nature had provided.

Cruelty of Spaniards

This simple and essentially kindly government was superceded by the brutal administration of Spanish adventurers whose sole object was to secure as much gold as the labor of the enslaved natives could produce from the accumulated deposits in the streams.

The history of Spanish rule in Santo Domingo, during the first one hundred years, while glorious in achievement, in so far as the spirit of the times was concerned, was typical of the Spanish method of colonization, which, pursued until 1898, resulted finally in the loss of all Spanish possessions in America.

In 1508, sixteen years after the discovery, the native population was reported to the Spanish court as not over 60,000 and in 1514 it was estimated that the total aboriginal population of the island did not exceed 14,000 souls.

Inception of Slave Trade 1510

Negroes, imported from Africa to replace the rapidly disappearing Indians, were treated with extraordinary cruelty. The records of the slave trade with Santo Domingo are perhaps the most distressing in the annals of this unfortunate traffic in Humanity.

The establishment of the French in Haiti was the direct result of the short-sighted policy of the Spanish Royal and Supreme Council of the Indies, which passed laws prohibiting trade by other nations with the new world.

In direct defiance of these measures, French, English, and Dutch traders, supported at least in spirit by their government, dealt more or less openly with the Spanish settlements. From this trade developed the privateers, buccaneers and pirates which for many years infested the Caribbean waters.

Inception of French interests in Haiti 1630

In 1630 refugees from one of the small settlements of privateers which had been destroyed by Spanish warships landed on Tortuga Island, and from this desperate little band of French, Dutch and English grew, in time, a settlement of « freebooters » or “Brethren of the Sea,” who, by their habit of curing the meat of wild cattle over small fires or “bucans”, became known as « Buccaneers. »

In 1667 the Island of Tortuga passed under the control of the Government of France.

Spain recognizes French claims 1697

Increasing in numbers and influence under the energetic rule of the French governors, these

The 4 Tortures
people gradually built settlements on the mainland and in 1697 Spain recognized the claim of France to approximately the area now included in the Republic of Haiti.

The French rule in this rapidly increasing colony was the very antithesis of that of Spain. Rapid strides were made in agriculture and from the beginning of the eighteenth century until the French revolution was, with short intervals of depression, a period of progress unequaled in the history of colonial development.

Introduction of Sugar cane

The extraordinary success which attended the introduction of sugar cane resulted in an increasing demand for negroes slaves. Between the years 1680 and 1790 over 1 000.000 negroes were imported into the colony. In 1728 the number of slaves, in spite of a tremendous mortality, was estimated at 50 000 and in 1790 at over 480.000.

Records of the colonial government for 1790 show that there were in the colony :

Whites,	30 331	exclusive of French troops
Negro slaves	434.429	» « domestic slaves
« «	46.000	(estimate) « «
Mulattoes	24.000	(estimate)

In the first « Buccaneer » settlement there were no white women and later in the French settlements women were in the minority. The conse-

quent union of whites with negro slaves resulted in the development of a mulatto caste which in time assumed vital importance in the political life of the colony.

The slave trade and the commerce with San Domingo engaged over one-third of the merchant marine of France. The exports from this colony were produced from over 3.000 indigo plantations, 2.800 coffee plantations, 792 sugar plantations, 69 cocoa plantations, 705 cotton plantations and many distilleries of rum and many tanneries. Over 2 500.000 acres of land were in cultivation and approximately 400.000 slaves were employed in the fields.

The political history of French San-Domingo from 1789 to the Declaration of Independence by Dessalines in 1804 is far too complicated to review in this brief outline.

Political conditions in France

During this period the French nation threw off the yoke of a degenerate royalty, and established a Republic. Political conditions in France profoundly affected the colonies and in French San Domingo in particular opened the way to vitally important changes.

Movements started in England to ameliorate the condition of the Black Race, spread to France and there centered largely in a semi-political

campaign to assist the mulattoes in the French colony of San Domingo.

From this movement came the support of the ill-fated attempt of Oge and Chavannes to secure equality for the mulattoes.

The Mulattoes

The "people of color," as the mulattoes called themselves, occupied a most unfortunate position in the colony. Many of them were educated, and conducted large and profitable plantations. They were, however, granted no political or civil rights and the "Whites", dissatisfied with the home government and at war among themselves united only in a determination to deny to the mulattoes any semblance of civil, social, or political equality.

Political changes in France reacted on colonial conditions and led to internal dissension among the whites, conflict with the mulattoes and finally to a revolt of the "blacks".

The successful revolt of the slaves in French San Domingo accomplished a revolution more sweeping in its effects on the social and political condition of the victors than any in the annals of history. The great mass of densely ignorant and half-savage blacks produced such extraordinary characters as Toussaint Louverture, Dessalines and Christophe, and from the comparatively small

number of mulattoes, Pétion, Boyer and many more men of unusual ability.

The result of this revolution was a complete change in the fundamental basis of the social and economic situation of the country, in the inception of a new nation and the expulsion of the white race from a land which they had developed to an extremely high state of productiveness.

It is hopeless to attempt in this brief review to follow closely the progress of this long-drawn-out and complicated struggle for freedom. The French fighting among themselves contributed to their own ruin : both England and Spain, at war with France, at various times attempted to secure this much coveted colony and by their interference added to the unfortunate records of a period of savage and inhumane warfare.

Toussaint Louverture

Led by Toussaint Louverture, one of, if not the greatest of the black race, the slaves finally secured what amounted to complete freedom and even conquered the Spanish part of the Island, and under the wise rule of their great leader governed it fairly and efficiently.

Final Expulsion of the Whites

Napoleon, finding in Europe no more worlds to conquer, finally decided to regain his lost colony.

and despatched under his brother-in-law, General Leclerc, an expedition of over 25.000 of his finest troops.

The struggle, renewed and accompanied by acts almost inconcievable in their barbarous cruelty, finally led to the withdrawal of the French, who, decimated by disease, were only too glad to depart with the remnants of as fine an army as had ever crossed the seas.

Dessalines 1804-1806

Toussaint, who had been sent to France in chains, died in prison, and was succeeded by the ferocious Dessalines, who, with the aid of such lieutenants as Christophe and Petion, representing the two divisions of the race, finally on January 1, 1804, proclaimed himself Governor-General for life. In October of the same year he was proclaimed Emperor of « Haiti », the name of the aboriginals for the country, and on October 17, 1806, he was assassinated, while on the way to quell a revolt against his authority.

The death of Dessalines plunged the country in to the first of the series of internecine, and suicidal conflicts, which have since marred the pages of Haitian history.

Christophe and Petion

Christophe and Petion, while serving under Dessalines in positions of almost equal power, dif-

ferred mentally, morally and physically, and their ideas of Government were as opposite as their characters.

Christophe, educated only in the hard school of slavery, and later through the years of struggle under negro leaders, sincerely believed in the form of government established by Toussaint, and continued by Dessalines. He was a natural despot and planned for his country a dictatorship perhaps best suited to the needs of his people.

Petion, on the other hand, was highly educated and cultured, familiar with the European governments, and sincere in his dreams for an ideal republic based on the suffrage of the people.

Christophe, confident of his control, prepared to assume the dictatorship laid down by his old chief. Petion, not trusting to a conflict of force, resorted to politics, and through his control of the Constitutional Assembly at Port-au-Prince, drafted a constitution, based on his ideals, and so restrictive of the powers of the President, that it was a foregone conclusion that his rival would have none of it.

Christophe was elected by the Assembly on December 25, 1806, over the protests of his followers, who withdrew rather than vote for Petion's restrictive constitution.

As was to be expected, Christophe, ignoring his election, gathered his armies in the North and

advanced on Port-au-Prince, near which town he met and defeated Petion on January 1, 1807.

Without following up this victory, Christophe returned to the North and on February 17th was elected by his self-chosen Assembly « President of the State of Haiti ».

On March 9th, of the same year, the Assembly of Port-au-Prince, elected Petion, President of the Republic of Haiti, while in the South, an insurgent chief, Govuran, set up a government of his own.

Thus was inaugurated the Republic of Haiti, in a country of less than 10.200 square miles, and not over 500.000 inhabitants, there were three governments at war with each other, and each dependent upon the practically despotic will of its chosen ruler.

Christophe ruled as « President » until March, 1811, when he assumed the title of « Henri I, King of Haiti. ». On October 8, 1820, finding his power gone and his people in revolt, he shot himself on the steps of his wonderful palace of Sans Souci. The Kingdom of Haiti; was on the death of Christophe consolidated with the Haitian Republic.

Petion, after being re-elected for four years, and finally for life, served until March 29, 1819, when he died in office and was followed by his close friend and chosen successor, Boyer, who united the whole Island under one government

and ruled until deposed by « a party devoted to liberty » in 1843. This « liberty » did not materialize and in the next four years four Presidents held office. Soulouque, elected President in 1847, not satisfied with the almost despotic power of this office, crowned himself Emperor, in 1849, Emperor Faustin I, as Soulouque called himself. was overthrown by Geffrard in 1859, who in turn was forced to resign in 1867 after a sincere but unsuccessful attempt to establish in Haiti a real democracy.

From 1867 to 1911, ten Presidents held office. In 1912, Leconte was blown up in the explosion of his palace after a short term of one year. Including Leconte and Sam, who was murdered in the French Legation in 1915, six Presidents held office in three years. In 115 years of independence 27 constituted rulers have governed the Haitian people, fourteen of whom have served less than one year each.

Guillaume Vilbrun Sam, elected to the Presidency in March, 1915, was assassinated by a mob after a turbulent rule of a little over four months.

On July 27th Sam was driven from his palace and took refuge in the French Legation. On the same day he ordered the murder of over 160 political prisoners. On July 28th, infuriated by this wanton killing, the populace, led by some of the

most prominent men in Haiti, dragged Sam from the French Legation and literally tore him in pieces.

On the afternoon of July 28th a detachment of the 1st Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, was landed and guards were placed at the French and American legations and the Caserne. The following day patrols were established throughout the city and Marine guards took possession of the Bureau d'Arrondissement and the Arsenal.

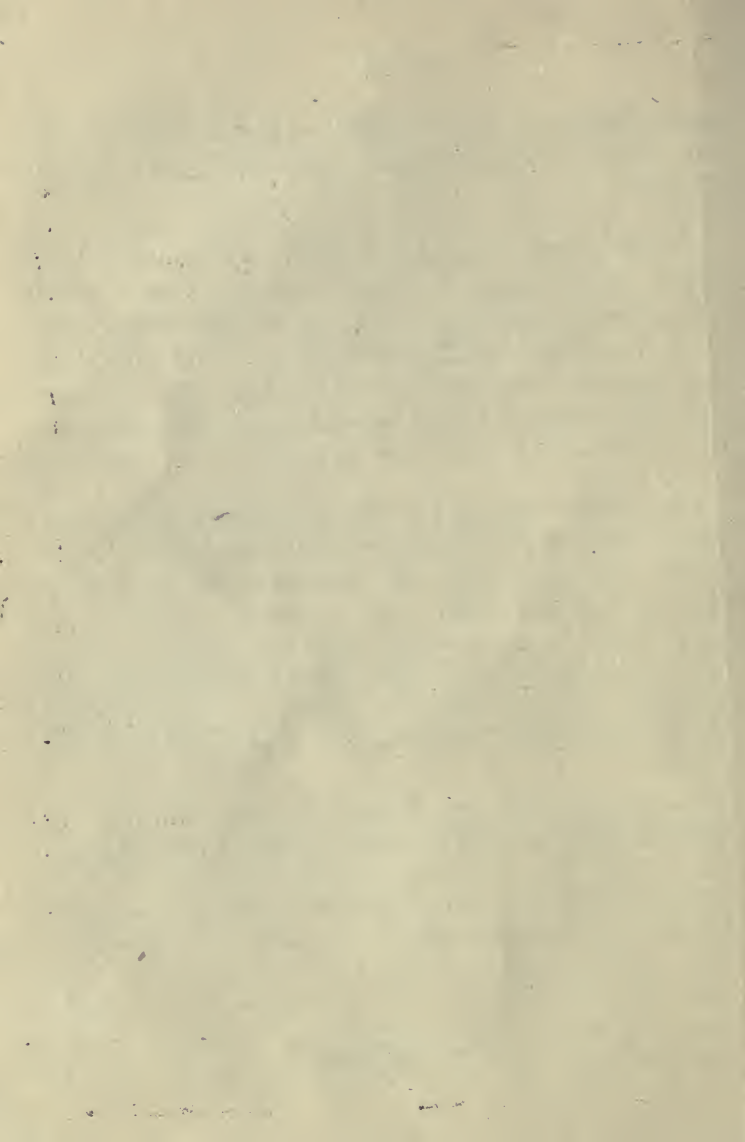
On August 8th, under the protection of the Marines, the Senate elected to the Presidency, Philip Sudre Dartiguenave, for a term of seven years ending May 15, 1922.

Martial law was declared on August 20th and on the 16th of September the present Treaty between the United States and Haiti was signed at Port-au-Prince.

On May 3, 1916, the Treaty was proclaimed at Washington by the President of the United States.

The present Constitution was ratified by popular vote on June 12, 1918.





N. M. SHAW

VOCABULARY

A

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Able	capab	kah pahb
Above	en haut	ahn ho
Abscess	abcès	ahb say
Absent	pa la	pah lah
Accept	accepté	ahk sep tay
Accident	accident	ahk see dahnt
Accompagny	accompagné	ah kome pahh yay
Account	compt, bordro	korut, bor drow
Accurate	juste	jeest
Accuse	accusé	ah kee zay
Ache (an ache)	doulè	doo ler
Ache (to ache)	fé mal	feh mahl
Acide	acide	ah seed
Action	action	ahk see own
Active	actif	ahk teef
Acquaintance	connaissance	kor nay sahns
Add	ajouté	ahd djoo tay
Admire	admiré	ahd mee ray

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Adult	gran moun	grahn moon
Advance	avancé	ah vahn say
After	après	ah pray
Afoot	a pied	ah pee ay
Afraid	peur	per
Again	encor	ahn kor
Age	lage	lahzh
Agriculture	la culture	la keel tcher
Aim	visé	vee zay
Air	l'air	lair
All	tout	toot
Alligator	caïman	kah ee mahn
Alligator pear	zaboca	zah bo kah
Almost	presque	pres ker
Alone	seul	sel
Already	déja	dey zhah
Also	aussi	oh see
Always	toujou	too zhoo
Ambition	ambition	am bee see own
Ammunition	munition	mee nee see own
Amuse	amuse	ah-mew-zay
Anchor	lanc	lahnk
And	et	ay
Angry	faché	fah-shay
Animal	animal	ah-nee-mahl
Ankle	cheville	sheh-vee
Another	gnoun l'autre	yoan-lote
Answer	repond	ray-porn

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Ants	foumi	foo-mee
Any	nimport	nem-port
Any one	nimport qui	nem-port-kee
Anything	nimport-bagay	nem-port-by-guy
Anywhere	nimport-colé	nem-port, kor-tey
Appear	parète	pah-rett
Appetite	appétit	ah-pay-tee
Apply	appliqué	ah-plee key
Approach	approché	ah-prow-shey
Arm	bras	brah
Arrange	rangé	rahn-zhey
Arrest	arrêté	ah-reh-tey
Arrive}	rivé	ree-vey
Ashamed	ronte	hornt
Ash	cendre	sahnd
Ask	mandé	mahn-dey
Assassin	assassin	ah-sah-sen
Assault	assassiné	ah-sah-see-nay
Associate	associé	ah-so-see-ay
Attack	attaqué	ah-tah-key
Aunt	tant	tahnt
Axe	hache	habsh

B

Baby (child)	pitit	pee teet
Back	dos	doe
Back of	dèyè	dey-yey

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Bad	mauvais	Mow vay
Bag	sac	sahk
Baggage	bagage	bah gahzh
Bake	enfounin	ahn foo nay
Baker	boulangier	boo lahn zhay
Balance	balance	bah lahnss
Bald	chauv	shove
Ball	boul	bull
Ballot	bulletin	beel tehn
Bamboo	bambou	bahm boo
Banana	fig	fig
Band	band	bahnd
Bandage	bandage	bahn dahzh
Bank	banque	bahnk
Banker	banquié	bahnk yay
Baptism	Baptem	bah tehn
Bar	Bar	bah
Barber	coiffeur	kwor fer
Bare	nu	nee
Bark	japé	zhah pay
Barracks	caserne	kah zern
Barrel	barrique	bah reek
Basin	cuvet	kee velt
Basket	panier	pah nyey
Bat	batt	Baht
Bathe	bingnin	beyn yay
Battle	Bataille	bah tye
Bawl	rhélé	rell ay

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Bay	baie	bay
Bayonet	bayonette	bah-yo nett
Beacon	phar	phah
Beans	poi	poo ah-
Beautiful	belle	bell
Beard	bab	barb
Beast	bête	bett
Beat	batt	baht
Because	parce que	pahss ker
Bed	cabann	kah bahn
Bed bug	punèze	pee nehz
Bee	abeille	ah bey
Beef	boeuf	beff
Beet	bettrave	beh trahv
Before	avant	ah vahn
Beg	mandé	mahn day
Beggar	mandian	mahn dyahnt
Begin	coumancé	koo mahn say
Behavior	condui	korn dwce
Behind	dèyè	dey yey
Behold	gadé	gah day
Believe	crouè	krweh
Bell	cloche	klorsh
Belly	vente	vahntt
Below	en bas	ahn bah
Belt	céinturon	sen tchee rown
Bench	ban	bahn
Best	pibon, meillè	pee bon

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Better	mieu	mee er
Bigger	pi gro	pee grow
Bird	zouézo	zweh zow
Bite	mordé	mor day
Biscuit	biscuit	bees kweet
Black	noi	noo ah
Bladder	vessi	ves see
Blanket	laine	lehnn
Bones	zo	zoe
Borrow, lend	prété	preh tay
Boy	gaçon	gah sohn
Break, broken	cassé	kah say
Breakfast	déjené	day zhay nay
Breath	respiré	res pee ray
Bread	pain	pehn
Bring	mener	meh nay
Broom	ballé	bah lay
Brother	frè	freh
Bull	toro	toe row
But	min	mey
Butter	bè	beh

C

Cafe	café	kah fay
Cake	gato	gah to
Call	rélé	ray lay
Calabash	calbas	kahl bahss

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Calm	calm	kahm
Can	capab	kah pahb
Cane	baton	bah tone
Candle	bougie	boo zhee
Cannot	pa capab	pah kah pahb
Canteen	canline	kahn teen
Capable	capab	kah pahb
Capacity	capacité	kah pah see tay
Capital	capitale	kah pee tahl
Captain	capitaine	kah pee tenn
Captive	captivé	kahp tee vay
Capture	capturé	kahp tchee ray
Card	cart	kart
Caress	caressé	kah ress ay
Carry	poté	por tay
Cartridge	cartouche	kah toosh
Cash	cash	kahsh
Cassava	cassav	kah sab
Coffin	cercueil	ser kay
Cat	chatt	shaht
Catch	quimbé	keym bay
Cattle	beff	beff
Cause	la cause	lah kauze
Cave	cav	kahv
Cell	cacho	kah sho
Cement	ciment	see-mahnt
Cemetery	cimitiè	see-mee-tyehr
Ceremony	cérémoni	seh-rey-mo-nee

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Certify	certifié	seh-tee-fyay
Chair	chaise	sheyz
Chalk	craie	kray
Change	changé	shahn zhay
Character	caractère	kah-rahk-teh
Charcoal	charbon	shah-bohn
Charge	chargé	shah-zhay
Charity	charité	shah-ree-tay
Cheap	bon marché	bohn mah-shay
Check	chèque	sheck
Cheese	fromage	fro-mahzh
Chest	estomac	ess-to-mahk
Chicken	poule	pool
Chief	chef	sheff
Chill	frisson	free-sohn
Chocolate	chocolat	shor-ko-lah
Choke	touffé	too fay
Chop	haché	hah shay
Church	église	lay gleeze
Circle	cercle	seck
Citizen	citoyen	see twoy eh
Civil	civil	see veel
Clean	propre	prope
Clock	pendule	pahn djeel
Close	fèmin	feh may
Cloth	toile	twell
Glothes	rhad	rahd
Coast	la côte	lah kort

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Coat	dolmann	dol mahn
Cockroach	ravète	rah velt
Codfish	lan morue	lahn mo ree
Coffee	café	kah fay
Cold	frett	frett
Colic	colic	ko leek
Collar	collié	kol lyay
Collection	collection	ko lek cion
Collision	collision	ko lee zione
Color	couleur	koo ler
Comb	pingne	payng
Come	vini	vee nee
Command	commandé	kome ahnd day
Commerce	commèce	kome ess
Commissary	commissè	kom ee say
Company	compagui	kome pyne yee
Compare	fè comparézon	feh komepah ray zon
Complain	pleingnin	plenn yay
Compose	composé	kome po zay
Compress	compress	kormpress
Compromise	compromett	korm pro mett
Condemn	condamné	korn dahn ay
Confess	confessé	korn feh say
Confide	confié	korn fee ay
Confine	fèmin	feh may
Connect	juinn	zhwenn
Consent	consenti	korn sahn tee
Consider	considéré	korn see day ray

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Consult	consulté	korn seel tay
Content	content	korn tahn
Continue	continué	korn teen way
Control	contrôlé	korn trol ay
Cork	coq	cork
Corn	maïs	my ee
Corporal	caporal	kah po rahl
Correct	correct	ko rek
Cot	cad	kahd
Cotton	cotton	kor tone
Cough	toussé	too say
Could	ta capab	tah kah pahb
Cousin (mass)	couzin	koo zen
Cousin (fem)	couzine	koo zeen
Cow	vache	vahsh
Coward	capon	kah pohn
Crab	crabb	krabb
Cream	crème	krame
Credit	crédi	kreh dee
Cross	traversé	trah veh say
Crow	caou	cow
Cruel	méchant	may shahnt
Crush	pilé	pee lay
Cry	crié	kree ay
Cultivate	cultivé	keel tee vay
Cup	tass	tahss
Cure	guéri	gay ree
Curse	jouré	zhoo ray
Cut	coupé	koo pay

D

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Daily	chaq jou	shack zhoo
Damage	domage	do mahzh
Dance	dansé	dahn say
Danger	dangé	dahn zhay
Dark	foncé	fohn say
Date	dat	daht
Day	jou	zhoo
Daughter	fi	fee
Dead	mouri	moo ree
Deaf	soud	sood
Dear	chè	share
Death	la mor	lah mor
Debt	dett	dett
Deceive, fool	trompé	trome pay
Decide	décidé	day see day
Decision	décision	day see zion
Declare	déclaré	day klah ray
Decorate	décoré	day ko ray
Deep	fou	fohn
Defense	défense	day fahnss
Demand	mandé	mahn day
Denounce	dénoncé	day nohn say
Dentist	dentis	dahn tees
Depot	dépo	day po
Depth	profondeur	pro forn der
Descend	décenn	day sahn
Deserter	déserté	deh zer tey
Desk	bureau	bee row
Devil	djab	djab
Diarrhoea	vantt passé-	vahnt pah say

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Dice	zo	zo
Die	mouri	moo ree
Difference	différence	dee fey rahn ^{ce}
Difficult	difficil	dee fee ceel
Dig	fouyé	foo yay
Dirt	crass	cráhss
Dirty	sal	sahl
Discharge	déchagé	day shah zhay
Dish	verso	veh so
Disobey	dèsobéï	deh zo bay ee
Disorder	désod	dez ord
Distance	distance	dees tahnss
Ditch	rigole	ree gawl
Divorce	divorcé	dee vor say
Do	fè	fay
Doctor	doctè	dork teh
Dog	chin	shen
Dollar	dola	do lah
Donkey	bourique	boo reek
Don't (do not)	pa fè	pah fey
Door	pott	port
Dose	doze	doze
Double	doub	doob
Down	en ba	ahn bah
Dozen	douzin	doo zenn
Drain	séché	seh shay
Draw	tiré	tee ray
Drawer	tiroi	tee wahr
Dress	habillé	ah bee yay
Drill	exécé	eggs eh say
Drink	bouè	hwèh
Drive	condui	korn dwee

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Drop	quité tombé	kee tay tome bay
Drown	néyé	nay yay
Drunk	sou	soo
Drunkard	soula	soo lah
Dry	sec	sek
Duck	canna	kah nah
Dust	poussié	poo see eh
Duty	sèvice	seh veece

E

Each	chaque	shahk
Ear	zoreill	zo rey
Early	bonn heur	bon err
Earth	tè	teh
Easily	facilement	fah seel mahnt
East	l'est	lest
Easy	facil	fah seel
Eat	mangé	mahn zhay
Economy	economi	ay kon o mee
Effect	effè	eh fey
Egg	zen	zur
Either	nimpott	nem port
Election	election	ay lek sione
Embrace	bracé	brah say
Embroider	brodé	bwo day
Employ	employé	ahn ploy yay
Empty	vid	veed
Enclose	fèmin	feh may
Encourage	encouragé	ahn koo rah zhay
End	boutt	boot
Enemy	ennemi	enn mee

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Enforce	forcé	for say
Engage	engagé	ahn gah zhay
Engineer	ingénie	ehn zhehn yehr
Engrave	engravé	ahn grah vay
Enough	assé	ah say
Enter	entré	ahn tray
Envelop	envelope	ahn vlope
Equal	égal	ay gahl
Equipment	équipage	ay kee pahzh
Escape	chappé	shah pay
Every	yo toutt	yo toot
Exact	exact	eggs act
Examine	examiné	eggs ah mee nay
Example	exanp	eggs ahmp
Except	excepté	eliks ehp tay
Excuse	excusé	ess kee zay
Execution	exécution	egs eh kee see own
Exercise	exècice	egs er seese
Expense	dépense	day pahnss
Experience	espérience	ess pay ree ahnss
Explain	espliqué	ess plee kay
Extinguish	étinn	ay tenn
Eye	gé	zher

F

Face	figu	fee gee
Facing	en face	ahn fahss ?
Factory (mill)	usine	ee zeen
Fail	manqué fè	mahn kay feh
Fall	tombé	tombay
False	faux	fo

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Family	fanmi	fah mee
Fan	évantaille	ay vahn tye
Far	loin	lwehn
Farn	jadin	zhah dehn
Farmer	cultivateur	keel tee vah teh
Farther	pi loin	pee lwehn
Fast	vite	veet
Fasten	taché	tah shay
Fat	gra	grah
Father	papa	pah pah
Faucet	robinett	rob ee net
Fault	fault	forlt
Favor	faveur	fah vir
Fear	peu	per
Feast	fête	fett
Feather	plume	pleem
Feeble	faibb	febb
Feed	fè mangé	feh mahn zhey
Feel	mangnin	mahn yen
Fell	té tombé	tay tom bay
Felt (I felt)	m'té senti	m-tay sahn-tee
Female	femell	feh mell
Fence	lentourage	lahn too rahzh
Ferry	barq	bark
Fever	fiève	fee ayv
Field	champ	shahm
Fig	figue	feeg
Fight	goumin	goo mehn
Figure	figu	fee gee
Fill	plin	plenn
Filth	fatra	fah trah
Find	trouvé	troo vay

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Fine	amand	ah mahnn
Finger	douett	dwett
Finish	fini	fee nee
Fire	difé	djee fay
Firing	apé tiré	ap ay tchee ray
First	premier	prem yay
Fish	poesson	pweh ssohn
Fix	rangé	rahn zhey
Flag	drapo	drah po
Flame	flamm	flahm
Flat	platt	plabt
Flat iron	carro	kah row
Flavor	gou	goo
Flesh	chair	share
Floor	planché	p'lahn shay
Flour	farine	fah reen
Fly	mouch	moosh
Fold	plié	plee yay
Follow	suiv	sweev
Food	mangé	mahn zhay
Fool	fou	foo
Foot	pié	pyay
For	pou	poo
Forbidden	défendu	dey fahn djee
Ford	pass	pahss
Force	forcé	for sey
Forehead	front	fwont
Forest	boi	bwah
Forever	tonjou	too zhoo
Forget	blié	blee ay
Fork	fouchett	foo shett
Fort	for	for

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Forward	devan	day vahn
Found	trouvé	troo vay
Fragile	fragil	frah zheel
Free	gratis	grah tees
Freight	chage	shaizh
Fresh	frai	fray
Friend	zanmi	zahn mee
Frog	crapo	krah po
Front (in)	devan	day vahnt
Frontier	frontiè	from tyer
Fruit	fri	free
Fry	fri	free
Full	plein	plehn
Funeral	entèment	ahn leh mahnt
Funnel	entonoi	ahn ton wah
Furniture	meub	merb
Further	pi loin	pee lwenn

G

Gait	pa	pah
Gallon	galon	gah lone
Gallop	galopé	gah lo pay
Gamble	joui	zhwee
Game	jouett	zhwett
Garden	jadin	zhah den
Garlic	laille	lye
Gate	barriè	bah ree ay
Gay	gué	gay
Gendarme	gendarme	zharn darm
Gentile	genti	zhan tee
Get	chèché	shehr shay

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Gift	cado	kah doe
Girl	fi	fee
Give	baille	by
Glad	conten	kohn lahnt
Glass	vè	vehr
Glue	gomm	gome
Go	allé	ah lay
Goat	cabrit	kah breelt
God	bon dié	bohn dyeh
Gold	lor	lor
Good	bon	bohn
Good bye	adien	ah dyeh
Govern	gouvèné	goo ver nay
Government	gouvernment	goo ven mahnt
Graft	djob	djoib
Grain	grainn	greenn
Grand	gran	grahn
Grape	résin	ray zehn
Grass	zeb	zebb
Grave	foss	force
Gravel	sab	sahb
Grease	graisse	gress
Great	gran	grahn
Green	vert	vert
Groan	plingnin	plehn yay
Groceries	épicerie	ay pees ree
Ground	tè	tehr
Group	foul	fool
Gnard	gad	gahd
Guide	guidé	gee day
Gum	gomm	gome
Gun	fusil	fee zee

H

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Habit	habitude	ah bee tcheed
Hair	chevé	sheh veh
Half	moitié	m'wah tyay
Ham	jambon	zhahm boha
Hammer	marteau	mah toe
Hand	main	mehn
Handkerchief	mouchoir	moosh wah
Handle	manche	mahnsh
Hang	pendre	pahn
Happen	arriver	ree vay
Happy	content	kohn tahnt
Harbor	baie	bay
Hard	dur	djee
Hat	chapeau	shah poh
Hate	railler	rah ee
Have	avoir	gahn yen
Hay	foin	fwehn
He	il	lee
Head	tête	teht
Health	santé	sahn tay
Hear	tendre	tahn day
Heart	cœur	ker
Heavy	lourd	loo
Heel	talon	tah lohn
Hen	manman poule	mah mah pool
Her	elle	lee
Herb	feuille	fay
Hide	caché	kah shay
High	haut	whoe
Hill	mont	morn

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Himself	Li minm	lee mame
Hinge	gon	gohn
Hit	frappé	frah pay
Hog	cochon	kor shohn
Hold	quimbé	kame bay
Home	la caille	lah ky
Honest	honett	or nett
Hook	crochett	kro shett
Hope	espéré	ess pay ray
Horn	corn	korn
Horse	choual	shwall
Hot	chau	show
Hour	l'hè	lehr
House	caille	kye
How	couman	koo mahn
How much	combien	kahn biehn
Hungry	gran gou	grahn goo
Hunt	la chass	lah shahss
Hurt	fè mal	feh mahl
Husband	mari	mah ree
Hygiene	hygiène	ee zhenn

I

I	mouin	mwehn
Ice	la glace	lah glahss
Idea	lidé	lee day
Identify	identifié	ee dahn tee fyay
Idiot	idiot	ee djo
Ignorance	ignorance	een yo rahss
Ignorant	ignorant	een yo rahn
Ill	malade	mah lahd

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Illegal	pa égal	pah ay-gahl
Imagine	imaginé	ee mah zhee-nay
Implement	zouti	zoo-tee
Impolite	pa poli	pah-po-lee
Important	important	em-por-tahn
Inch	pouce	poose
Infant	bébé	bay-bay
Inhabitant	habitant	ah-bee-tahnt
Innocent	innocent	ee-no-sahnt
Insane	fou	foo
Inside	en dedan	ahn-deh-dahn
Inspect	inspecté	en-spek-tay
Instead	en guise	ahn-geeze
Instruction	instruction	en-streek-cion
Instrument	zouti	zoo-tee.
Insult	insult	ehn-seelt
Intelligence	intelligence	en-tell-ee-zhahns
Interest	intérêt	en-tay-rey
Intoxicated	sou	soo
Intestine	fiell	fee-ell
Invalid	infirm	en-feerm
Investigate	fè-enquet	feh-ahn-kett
Invite	invité	en-vee-tay
Iodine	tintu d'iode	ten-chee-djord
Iron	fè	feh
It	li	lee
Itch	graté	grah tay

J

Jail	prison	pree-zohn
Jam	confitu	kohn-fee-tchee

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Jar	cruche	kreeshe
Jealous	jaloux	zhah-loo
Jelly	gellé	zheh-lay
Job	travail	trah-vye
Join	join	zhwenn
Joke	blague	blahg
Journey	voyage	voy-ahzh
Joy	joie	zhwah
Judge	juge	zheezh
Jug	damjan	demm-zhahn
Juice	ju	zhee
Jump	voltigé	vole-tee-zhay
Jury	juré	zhee-ray
Just	juste	zhees
Justice	justice	zhees-teece

K

Keep	quimbé	kehm-bay
Keg	ti barrique	tee-barr-eek
Kerosene	gaz	gahz
Key	clé	klay
Kick	coup d'pied	koot-pyey
Kidney	rongnon	woyn-yon
Kill	tué	twey
Kin	parent	pah-rahnt
Kind	qualité	kah-lee-tay
Kitchen	cuisine	kwee-zeen
Kiss	bo	bo
Knapsack	brissac	bree-sak
Knee	jenou	zhen-noo
Knife	couteau	koo-tow

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Knock	frappé	frah-pay
Know	connin	korn-ay
Knowledge	connaissance	korn-ay-sahnce

L

Labour	travaille	trah vye
Lace	dentelle	dahn tell
Ladder	néchelle	neh shell
Lady	dame	dahm
Lake	lac	lahk
Lame	boité	bwor tay
Lamp	lamp	lahmp
Land	terr	tehr
Language	language	lahn gazh
Lard	mantègue	mahn teg
Lantern	fanalle	fah nell
Last	dernié	deh niey
Launch	chaloup	shah loop
Laugh	ri	ree
Landry	lessive	less eev
Law	loi	lwah
Laxative	médecine	med seen
Lead (to)	méner	meh nay
Leaf	feuill	fay
Leave	quitté	kee tay
Leak	coulé	koo lay
Lean	maigue	meg
Left	agauche	ah goshe
Leg	jamb	zhahm
Legging	guet	gate
Lemon	citron	see trohn

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Less	moin	mwehn
Let's	en nou	ah-noo
Letter	lette	lett
Lettuce	salad	sah lahd
Level	nivo	nee vo
Liar	menteur	mahn ter
Liberate	lagné	lah gay
Lice	puce	peece
Lid	couvètu	koo veh chee
Lie (untruth)	menti	mahn tee
Lie (lie down)	couché	koo shay
Life	la vie	lah vee
Light (weight)	légé	leh zhay
Light (a light)	lumiè	leem y'h
Like	rinmin	ray may
Limit	limite	lee meet
Line	ligne	leen
Liquor	liqueur	lee ker
Live	vive	veev
Load	charge	shahzh
Long	long	lorng
Lost	pèdi	peh djee
Low	ba	bah
Luggage	bagaille	bah gye

M

Mad	faché	fah shay
Magistrate	magistrat	mah zhee strah
Mahogany	cajou	kah zhoo
Make	fè	feh
Male	male	mahl

ENGLISH	CRÉOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Man	nomn	numb
Many	enpil	ahn peel
Map	cart	kaht
March	maché	mah shay
Mason	maçon	mah sohn
Meat	viann	viahn
Meet	juinn	zhwenn
Mechanic	méchanique	meh-kan-eek
Melon	melon	meh-lown
Mend	rangé	rahn-zhay
Merchant	machann	mah-shahn
Message	dépêche	day pesh
Metal	métal	meh tahl
Mid-day	midi	mee djee
Middle	millier	meel yeh
Mid-night	minuit	mee nweet
Might	li capab	lee kah pahb
Milk	lait	lett
Mill	moulin	moo lenn
Mine	pas moin	pah mwel
Minister	ministre	nee neest
Minute	minute	meen eut
Mirror	glace	glahss
Misarranged	mal rangé	mahl rahn zhay
Miss	mademoiselle	mahd mwah zell
Mob	foule	full
Moon	la lune	lah leen
Moist	mouiller	moo yay
Money	lagent	lah zhahn
Month	mois	mwah
More	plus	pleece
Morning	matin	mah tan

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Mosquito	maringouin	mah ren gwenn
Mother	manman	mah mah
Mount	monté	morn tay
Mountain	morn	mawn
Mouth	bouche	boosh
Movement	mouvement	moov mahnt
Mr	m'sié	m sieh
Mrs	madame	mah dahm
Much	enpil	ahn peel
Mule	mulett	mee-lett
Murder	lanmor	lah mor
Mustache	moustache	moos tahsh
Music	musique	mee zeek
Must	fo	fo
Mustard	moutarde	moo tard
Mutton	mouton	moo tone

N

Nail	clou	kloo
Naked	nu	nee
Name	nom	nohn
Napkin	sèviètt	seh vyett
Narrow	étroit	ay twaht
Nasty	mal propre	mahl prope
Native	moune ici	moon ee see
Natural	naturel	nah tchee rehl
Navy	navire	nah vee
Near	pré	pray
Neat	banda	bahn dah
Necessary	nécessaire	nay-say seh
Neck	cou	koo

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Need	besoin	beh zwehn
Needle	zégui	zeh gwee
Negligent	négligent	neg lee zhahnt
Negro	neg	neg
Neighbor	voisin	vwah zehn
Neither	nignoun ni lott	nee yoon nee lote
Nephew	neveu	neh ver
Nerve	ner	nehr
New	nouveau	noo vo
Never	jamin	jahm ay
Next	prochain	pro shehn
Nice	gentil	zhahn tee
Night	nuit	nweet
No	non	nohn
Nobody	personn	peh-ssohn
Noise	bru	bree
North	nor	nor
Nose	nin	neh
Not	pa	pah
Nothing	angnin	ahn-yehn
Notice	avis	ah-vee
Number	numéro	nee-may-ro
Nurse	bonn	born
Nut	noisett	nwah-zett.

O

Oar	zaviron	zah-vee-rohn
Oath	serment	sehr mahnt
Obedient	obéissant	o-bay-ee-sahnt
Obey	obéir	o-bay-ee
Object	objet	oib-zhay

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Oblige	obligé	o-blee-zhay
Observe	observé	orb-zer vay
Occasion	occasion	o-kah-zion
Occupy	occupé	or-kee-pay
Occur	rivé	ree-vay
Ocean	océan	o say-ahn
Odor	odeur	o-dirr
Offer	offri	or free
Office	bureau	bee row
Often	souvent	soo vahnt
Oil	huile	lweel
Old	vié	vieh
Olive	olive	o leev
Once	gnoun foi	yoon fwah
One	gnoun	yoon
Only	seulement	sell mahnt
Open	ouvri	oo vree
Operation	opération	o pay rah cion
Opinion	opinion	o peen yone
Oppose	opposé	o po zay
Or	ou	oo
Orange	zorange	zo rahnzh
Order	lord	lord
Orphan	orphelin	or flen
Other	laut	lote
Ounce	once	ownce
Ours	pa nou	pah noo
Ourselves	nou même	noo mame
Out	de-hor	day or
Outside	de hor	day or
Oven	fou	foo
Over	laut bo	lote bor

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Overdo	fè trop	feh trope
Overstrain	tro forcé	tro for say
Overtake	jouinn	zhwehn
Overturn	viré	vee ray
Ox	bouè	bway
Oyster	zuit	zweet

P

Package	paquet	par kay
Page	feuill	fay
Pain	douleur	doo ler
Painful	fè mal	feh mahl
Paint	peint	pent
Pal	camarad	kah mah rahd
Palace	palai	pah lay
Paie	pal	pahl
Pants	pantalon	pahn tah lon
Pantry	gard mangé	gahd mahh zhay
Pardon	padon	pah don
Parent	parent	pah rahn
Partition	séparation	seh pah rah sion
Pass	passé	pah say
Paste	patt	paht
Passed	té passé	tay pah say
Passable	passable	pah sahb
Patch	racommodé	rah-ko-mo-day
Patrol	patrouill	pa-trooee
Pause	rété	reh-tay
Paved	pavé	pah vay
Pay	payé	pay-yay
Pea	poi	pwah

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Peace	la paix	lah peh
Pen	plume	pleem
People	peuple	perp
Pepper	poiv	pwahv
Permission	permission	peh-mee-sion
Perhaps	peu tet	per late
Phrase	fraze	frahz
Pick axe	piquoi	pee kwah
Piece	moceau	mor-so
Pig	cochon	kor-shon
Pity	pitié	pee-tiay
Plate	assielt	ah-syett
Play	joui	zhwee
Plead	plédé	play-day
Please	s'on plai	soo-play
Plenty	empil	ahn-peel
Pocket	poche	porsh
Poison	poison	pwah-zon
Poor	pauv	pawv
Pork	porc	pork
Port	por	por
Post	poss	pore
Possible	possible	po-seeb
Pouch	bourse	boose
Powder	pondre	pood
Power	pouvoir	poo-vwah
Powerful	for	for
Pray	prié	pee-ay
Pretend	preten	pray-tahn
Prevent	empêché	ahm-peh-shay
Price	pri	pree
Prison	prison	pree-zon

ENGLISH

CRÉOLE

PRONUNCIATION

Proceed	procédé	pro-say-day
Probably	probable	pro-bahb
Process	procé	pro-say
Produce	produir	pro-dwee
Profit	bénéfice	bay-nay-fees
Promise	promett	pro-meht
Provision	provision	pro-vee-zion
Protect	protégé	pro-tay-zhay
Pull	ralé	rah lay
Pulse	pou	poo

Q

Quake	tremblé	trahm-blay
Qualify	qualifié	kah-lee-fyay
Quantity	quantité	kahn-lee-tay
Quarter	quartier	kah-tchee-ay
Quarrel	goumin	goo may
Queen	reine	rehn
Question	question	kay-sion
Question (to)	questionné	kay-sion-ay
Quick	vite	veet
Quick sand	ter vite	teh-veet
Quieter	pi tranquill	pee trahn-keel
Quit	quitté	kee-tay

R

Race	couce	kooss
Rag	chiffon	shee fon
Rain	la pli	lah plee
Raise	lévé	leh vay

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Rake	grattoir	grah twah
Rare	rar	rah
Rat	ratt	rahtt
Raw	cru	kree
Reach	jouinn	zhwenn
Read	li	lee
Rear	dèyè	day-yay
Reason	raison	ray zone
Receipt	reçu	ray see
Receive	recevoir	reh seh vwah
Recite	récité	ray see tay
Recognize	reconnaitre	reh korn ett
Recommence	recommencé	ray korm ahn say
Recover	recouvri	ray koo vree
Recruit	recru	ray kree
Red	rouge	woozh
Reduce	reduir	ray dwee
Refuse	refusé	ray fee zay
Regard	regard	ray gahd
Register	enregistré	ahn ray zhee stray
Regret	regrett	ray grett
Regulate	reg	rehg
Relax	relaché	ray lah shay
Religion	religion	ray lee zhon
Remark	remarqué	ray mah kay
Remove	reté	reh tay
Repair	rangé	rahn zhay
Repeat	répété	reh peh tay
Reply	répond	ray porn
Report to	fè rapport	feh rah por
Reserve	réservé	ray zer vay
Resign	résigné	reh zeen yay

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Resist	résisté	ray zis tay
Response	réponse	ray pornse
Responsible	responsable	ray sporn sahb
Rest	resté	res tay
Retreat	maché dèyé	mah shay day yay
Return	retouné	ray too nay
Revenge	vengé	vahn zhay
Revoke	révoqué	ray vo kay
Revolver	revolver	ray volver
Rib	cot	kort
Rich	riche	reesh
Ride	monté	morn tay
Rifle	fusi	fee zee
Right	droit	dwah
Ring	bag	bahg
Rise	levé	leh vay
Road	chemin	sheh main
Roast	roti	ro tchee
Rob	volé	vo lay
Rock	roche	wosh
Roll	roulé	woo lay
Room	chambre	shahm
Root	racine	rah seem
Rope	cord	kord
Rotten	pouri	poo ree
Round	rond	wonde
Rub	foubi	foo bee
Rubber	caoutchou	kah oot shoo
Rudder	guidon	gee don
Rule	reg	rehg
Run	couri	koo ree
Rust	rouillé	roo yay

S

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Sacrifice	sacrifice	sah kree feece
Sad	triste	treest
Saddle	selle	sell
Safe	coffre fort	kor freh for
Said	té di	tay djee
Salt	sel	sell
Same	même	mame
Sand	sab	sahb
Savage	sauvage	so vahzh
Save	sauvé	so vay
Saw (I saw)	té ouè	lay weh
Saw (a saw)	goïne	go een
Say	di	djee
Scale	balance	bah lahnce
Scandal	scandale	skahn dahl
Scarce	ra	rah
Scared	peu	per
Scent	odeur	o der
Scheme	combinaison	korm bee nay zone
Scholar	élève	ay lehv
School	l'école	lay korl
Scold	juri	zhew ree
Scramble	gaillé	gah yay
Scratch	gratté	grah tay
Scream	rhélé	ray lay
Scrub	foubi	foo bee
Sea	la mer	lah mare
Seaman	marin	mah ren
Season	saison	say zone

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Second	second	seh gorn
Secret	secré	seh kray
Security	sécurité	say kee ree tay
See	ouè	weh
Seed	grainne	greenn
Seem	semblé	sahm-blay
Seize	seizi	say zee
Selfish	chiche	sheesh
Sell	vann	vahn
Send	voyé	vo yay
Sentry	factionnaire	fahk cion air
Serve	servè	ser vay
Sergeant	sergent	ser zhahnt
Sew	coud	kood
Shake	souqué	soo kay
Sheet	dra	drah
Shirt	chemise	sher meez
Shoe	soulié	sool yay
Shoot	tiré	tee ray
Shoulder	zépaule	zay paul
Sick	malade	mah lahd
Side	bô	bor
Silence	silence	see lahnce
Silver	argent	ah zhahnt
Simple	simp	semp
Since	dépi	day pee
Sir	m'sié	m syeh
Sister	sè	seh
Size	grossé	gro-ser
Slap	tapé	tah pay
Sleep	domi	dor mee
Slide	glissé	glee say

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Slippery	glissé	glee say
Slope	pent	pahnt
Slow	doucement	doos mahn
Small	piti	pee tee
Smoke	fumé	fee may
Soap	savon	sah vorn
Socks	chausette	show sett
Soldier	soldat	sole dah
Soon	tout à l'heu	toot ah ler
Sorry	triste	treest
Soup	la soup	lah soop
South	sud	seed
Space	espace	sess pahss
Spade	pell	pell
Speak	palé	pahlay
Speech	discour	dis koo
Square	carré	kah ray
Stable	l'ecuri	lay kee ree
Stairway	escalier	ess kahl lyer
Steam	vapeur	vah per
Steel	acier	ah cier
Steal	volé	vo lay
Step	maché	mah shay
Stick	baton	bah tone
Stone	ti roche	tchee woshe
Stop	rèté	reh tay
Storm	mauvé ten	mo vay tahn
Store	boutic	boo teek
Stout	gro	grow
Straight	droit	dwort
Strain	forcé	forsay
Strange	étrange	ay trahnzh

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Stranger	etrangé	ay trahn zhay
Strangle	tranglé	trahn glay
Straw	paille	pye
Sirawberry	freize	frayze
Stream	vapeur	vah per
Street	ri	ree
Strength	forcé	for say
Strengthen	enforcé	ahn for say
Strengthening	forlifient	for tee shahnt
Stretch	taudi	tor djee
Strict	stricte	streekt
Strike	greve	grehv
Strike at	frappé	trah pay
String	ficell	fee sell
Stripes	bariolé	bah ree o lay
Strong	for	for
Struck	té frappé	tay frah pay
Stub	boutt	boot
Stubborn	tétu	tay tchee
Stuff	bagaille	bah-gye
Stuff	bourré	boo ray
Stumble	buté	bee tay
Stump (of tree)	chouq	shook
Stupid	Stupid	stee peed
Stutter	bégé	beh gay
Style	mode	mode
Stylish	bozo	bor so
Sub due	soumett	soo mett
Subject	sujet	see zhay
Sub lease	sous loué	soo lway
Success	succès	seek say

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Such as	tel que	tell ker
Suck	tété	teh tay
Sudden	tou d'un cou	too deh'n koo
Suds	cume	keem
Suffer	souffré	soo fray
Sufferings	souffrance	soo frahnce
Suffice	assé	ah say
Sugar	suc	seek
Suit	réchange	ray shahnz
Suicide	suicidé	swée see day
Suitable	convenable	korn vay nahb
Sulphur	souffe	soof
Sum	somme	sorm
Summarily	en fin	ahn-fehn
Summer	lété	leh tay
Summon	citè	see tay
Somersault	culbite	keel beet
Sun	soleil	so lay
Sure	sur	see
Sunday	dimanche	djee mahsh
Sunk	té coulé	tay koo lay
Superb	superb	see peib
Superior	superior	see per ree yer
Superstition	superstition	see per stee cion
Supper	sou pé	soo pay
Supply	founi	foo nee
Support	supporté	see por tay
Suppose	supposé	see po zay
Surprise	surprann	see prahnn
Surprise	surprise	see preez
Surrender	rend	rahnn
Surroun	cerné	ser nay

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Surveyor	arpenteur	ah pahn ter
Suspect	suspecté	sis pek tay
Swallow	valé	vah lay
Swap	troké	tro kay
Swamp	marécage	mah ray kahzh
Swear	juré	zhee ray
Sweep	ballé	bah lay
Sweet	douce	doose
Sweeten	adouci	ah doo see
Swollen	enflé	ahn flay
Syrop	siro	see ro
System	system	sees tehm

T

Table	tahl	tahb
Tablet	tablet	tahb lett
Tack	ti clou	tchee-kloo
Tag	ticket	tchee ket
Tail	queu	ker
Tailor	tailleur	tye yer
Take	prann	prahnn
Talk	palé	pah lay
Tall	rhaut	whoe
Tame	dou	doo
Tariff	tax	tahcks
Taste	goulté	goo tay
Tax	tax	tahcks
Tea	té	tay
Teach	montré	morn tray
Tear	chiré	shee ray
Telegraph	télégraph	teh lay graph

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Temper	colè	ko layr
Tent	tant	tarnt
Terrible	terrible	teh reeb
Testify	testifié	tes lee fyay
Testimony	témoignage	teh mwen ahzh
Thank	remerci	reh mair see
That	ça	sa
The	la (as chuall la)	lah
Theirs	pa yo	pah yo
Them	ca yo	sah yo
Then	ato	ah tor
There	la	lah
Thick	epaiss	ay pehss
Thief	voler	volay
Thin	mince	mehnss
Thing	bagaille	bah gye
Think	penser	pahn say
Thirst	soif	swahf
This	ça	sa
Thorn	piquann	pee kahnn
Thought	té couè	tay kwehh
Thread	ficell	fee sell
Threaten	menacé	meh nah say
Through	fini	fee nee
Throw	voyé	vo yay
Thumb	pouce	poose
Thunder	tonner	to nayr
Tie	maré	mah ray
Tight	serré	seh ray
Timber	gro bois	grow bwah
Time	temp	tahn
Tin	fè blanc	fer blahn

ENGLISH

CREOLE

PRONUNCIATION

Tire	caoutchou	kah oot shoo
Tired	fatigué	fah tchee gay
Toast	pain grillé	pehn gree yay
Tobacco	tabac	tah bahk
Today	joudi	zhoo djee
Toe	zauteill	zo tay
Together	ensembl	ahn sahm
Tomatoe	tomalt	to maht
Tomorrow	demain	der man
Ton	tonn	torn
Tongue	langue	lahng
Too	too	too
Tool	zouti	zoo tchee
Tooth	dent	dahnt
Top	en rhaut	ahn whoe
Torture	brutalisé	bree tah lee zay
Total	total	to tahl
Touch	touché	too shay
Toward	n'an direction	nah dee reh k cion
Towel	sèviett	seh viett
Town	bouq	bouk
Trace	tracé	trah say
Track	chemin	sher mane
Trade	metié	meh tcheh
Trail	chemin	sher mane
Train	train	trehn
Translate	tradui	trah dwee
Trap	trap	trahp
Travel	voyagé	voy ah zhay
Treason	trahison	trah ee zone
Treasure	trésor	treh-zor
Tree	pié boi	pyay bwah

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Trick	trique	treek
Trigger	gachett	gah shett
Trip	voyage	vo yahzh
Trot	trotté	tror tay
Trouble	troub	troob
True	vrai	vray
Trunk	mal	mahl
Truth	la vérité	lah vay ree tay
Try	essayé	ess ay yay
Turn	viré	vee ray
Turtle	tortu	tor tchee
Twist	viré, tordé	vee ray, tor day

U

Unhealthful	mal sain	mahl sehn
Unhurt	pa blessé	pah bleh say
Unpack	rété charge	reh tay sharzh
Unable	pa capab	pah kah pahb
Uncle	ton ton	tone lone
Unclean	mal prop	mahl prope
Under	en ba	ahn bah
Underground	en ba ter	ahn bah tair
Undershirt	chemizett	sheh mee zett
Understand	compiann	korm prahnn
Uniform	uniform	ee nee form
Unite	mété ensemb	meh tay ahn sahm
Unjust	pa juste	pah zheest
Unlawful	cont la loi	kornt lah lwah
Unless	sauf que	sofe ker
Until	jusqué	zhees ker
Up	en rhaut	ahn whoe

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Upset	chaviré	shah vee ray
Urinate	pissé	pe say
Use	usé	ee zay
Useless	inutile	een ee teel

V

Vacant	vid	veed
Vagrant	oisif	wah zeef
Valley	vallé	vah lay
Valve	valve	vahlv
Vegetable	légume	leh geem
Vein	vein	vehn
Verify	verifié	veh ree fee ay
Very	trè	tray
Vest	vess	vess
Victory	victoir	veek twah
View	vue	vee
Vine	pié	pee ay
Violent	violent	vee o lahnt
Visit	visité	vee zee tay
Voice	voix	vwah
Vomit	vomi	vo mee
Vote	vot	vote
Vow	serment	ser mahnt
Voyage	voyage	vo yahzh

W

Wait	tend	tahn
Walk	maché	mah shay
Wall	mur	meer

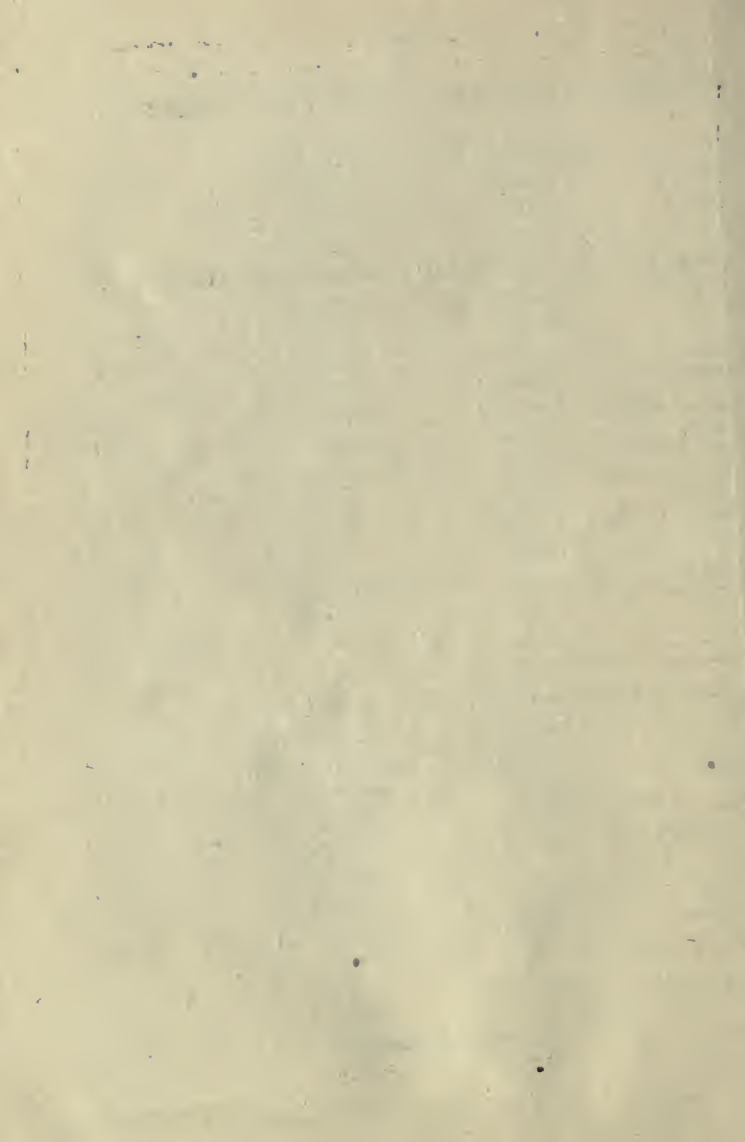
ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
War	la guerr	lah gayr
Warm	chau	show
Was	té yé	tay yay
Wash	lavé	lahvay
Waste	gaspillé	gahs pee yay
Watch	gardé	gah day
Water	d'lo	d low
Wear	metté	meh tay
Weather	temp	tahm
Wed	marrié	mah ree yay
Weeding	mariage	mah ree azh
Week	semainn	seh mane
Wheel	roue	woo
When	l'heu	ler
Where	coté	kor tay
Which	qui less	kee less
Whip	batl	bat
Whisker	barb	bahb
White	blanche	blahnsh
Who	qui mouné	kee moon
Whole	entié	ahn tiay
Whose	pou qui	poo kee
Wick	meche	mehsh
Wide	grand	grahn
Widow	veuve	verv
Wife	fanm	farm
Wild	marron	mah rone
Will	va (fi va)	vah
Win	gagnier	gahn yay
Wind	vent	vahut
Window	fenett	feh nett
Wing	zell	zell

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
Wire	fil fer	feel fer
Wise	sage	sahzh
Wish	vlé	vlay
With	avec	ah vek
Within	en de dan	ahn der dahnt
Woman	fanm	fai m
Wood	boi	bwah
Wool	lain	lehn
Word	mot	mo
work	travail	trah vye
Worm	ver	ver
Worship	idolé	ee do lay
Wound	blessé	bleh say
Wrap	vlopé	vlo pay
Write	écri	ay kree
Wrong	mal	mahl

Y

Yard	la court	lah koo
Year	l'année	lah nay
Yeast	l'elevin	lell vehn
Yellow	jaune	zhorn
Yes	oui	wee
Yesterday	a hier	ah yayr
You	ou	oo
Young	jeun	zhen
Yours	pa ou	pah oo





A few rules in creole grammar

A _____ always as in AH. choual, cabann, mattla.

CH _____ always as sh. as in choual, chemin etc.

E _____ as e in Bed. in words of 1 syllable, in 2 syllables as AH. pension.

ENT-- _____ as last syllable as AUNT. Tremblement; Vomissement etc. T silent.

G _____ before A and U as g in going: garçon, guett.

G _____ before E as Zh : genou, bandage :

GN _____ is pronounced almost as y, in you, as gnou, angnin, gangnin.

I _____ as E in EE. chita, vini, li, etc

N _____ single pronounced NASALLY as in Garçon

NN _____ double « full as n in men.

OU _____ as oo in moon, ; bouric, mouton.

TI _____ as tchee, piti, senti

Words ending in aille as y in by: bagaille, muraille, entraille.

PHRASES

ENGLISH

CREOLE

Good morning

bon jou

Good night

bon soi

How are you?

couman ou yé

How is your father

couman papa ou yé

Where is your brother

coté frè ou yé

Where is your house

coté caille ou yé

Where is your horse

coté choual ou yé

Where are your men

coté moune ou yé

Have you any news

ou gagnin nouvelle

What do you want

Ça ou vlé

« « « say

« « di

« « « know

« « connin

« « « see

« « ouè

« « « think

« « crè

« « « wish

« « vlé

« « « need

« « besoin

« « « like

« « rinmin

« « « play

« « joué

« « « do

« « fè

« « « drink

« « bouè

« « « eat

« « mangé

« « « read

« « li

« « « write

« « écri

Lend me your horse	Prèté mouin choual ou
« « « mule	« « mulett ou
« « five dollars	« « cinq dol.
« « a saddle	« « gnou sell

Excepting when a word begins with the letter «n», the letter «n» is always given a nasal pronunciation.

ENGLISH

CREOLE

I came	m	té	vini
You came	ou	«	«
He came	li	«	«
We came	nou	«	«
You came	ou	«	«
They came	yo	«	»

I want	m'vlé
You want	ou vlé
He wants	li vlé
We want	nou vlé
You want	ou vlé
They want	yo vlé

I dont want it	m'pa	vlé	li
You « « «	ou	«	«
He « « «	li	«	«
We « « «	nou	«	«
You « « «	ou	«	«
They « « «	yo	«	«

ENGLISH

CREOLE

Where do you live	coté ou	rêté
Where do you work	“ “	travail
Where do you come from	“ “	sorti
When are you going	qui lhè ou	prallé
“ will “ come	“ “	“ apé vini
When did you arrive	“ “	“ té rivé
“ “ “ see him	“ “	“ té ouèli

Ask him his name	Mandè li	couman	relé li
Tell him to go	Di li	allé	
Force him to go	Forcé li	allé	
Catch him	Quimbé li		
Hit him with	Frappé li	avec	

I am going	mouin	prallé
He is going	li	“
We are going	nou	“
You are going	ou	“
They are going	yo	“

I am coming	mouin	pé	vini
You are coming	ou	“	“
He is coming	li	“	“
We are coming	nou	“	“
You are coming	ou	“	“
They are coming	yo	“	“

I would come	m	la	vini
You would come	ou	"	"
He would come	li	"	"
We would come	nou	"	"
You would come	ou	"	"
They would come	yo	"	"

PRESENT OF VERB APE

PAST TENSE

I am coming ..

I was coming ..

M'apé vini

M t'apé vini

Ou apé vini

Ou t'apé vini

Li apé vini

Li t'apé vini

Nou apé vini

Nou t'apé vini

Ou apé vini

Ou t'apé vini

Yo apé vini

Yo t'apé vini

I would have come...

I wasnt going to come

M'ta vini

M pa t'apé vini

Ou ta vini

Ou pa t'apé vini

Li ta vini

Li pa t'apé vini

Nou ta vini

Nou pa t'apé vini

Ou ta vini

Ou pa t'apé vini

Yo ta vini

Yo pa t'apé vini

I came

M'té vini

Ou té vini

Li té vini

Nou té vini

Ou té vini

Yo té vini

A few usual phrases



May well be used to practice phrase construction

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
How do you feel today ?	couman ou ye jou di ?	koo-mah-oo-yay zhoo-djee.
Have you a headache ?	ou gagnier mal tête ?	oo gahn-yay-mahl tate
Have you a fever	ou gagnier ia fièvre.	ou gahn-yay la fee ayv.
« « « cold	ou gagnier rhume	oo gahn-yay-reem
« « « chill	ou gagnier fris- son.	« « « free-son
« « « pain	ou gagnier dou- leur.	« « « doo-ler
Where is the pain	coté doulé ou yé	kor-tay doo ler oo yay
How long have you been sick ?	depi qui l'heu ou malade.	day-pee-kee- ler- oo mah-lahd
How many times did you take the medicine yesterday ?	combien foi ou té prann remède la hier.	karm-bien- fwah- oo-lay-prarn- ray mehd-lah-yayr
Which is the road to Mirebalais ?	qui less chemin pou aller Mirebalais.	kee-less-she- ma- ne-poo-prahu poo allay-mee bah-lay
Is the road too muddy for the auto ?	ess que chemin la gagnier trop la bou pou auto la ?	ess ker sher mane lah gahn yay trope lah boo poo aw to lah
We wish to send	nou besoin voyé	noo beh zwehn vo-

ENGLISH	CREOLE	PRONUNCIATION
for more gaso- line.	cherché plus ga- zoline.	yay ~ sher shay plees gah zo leen.
The trail is too steep for my horse can you get me another ?	chemin la trop à pique pou ch'ual moin, ou capab fè mouinjuinn gnou l'autr.	sher mane la trop ah peek poo shw all mweh oo kah pahb feh mweh zhwenn yoon lote
My horse is tired how much will I have to pay to hire another ?	choual moin fati- gué, combien pou m'payé pou louer gnoun l'autr.	shwall mweh fah tchee gay, karm bien pou mweh pay ay pou lwey yoon lote.
Saddle and bridle my horse.	sellé bridé choual moin.	sell-ay bree-day shwall mweh
Give the mule some grass	bail mulet ^t la un peu zheb	buy mee-let lah ehn peh sehb
Give the horse some wa'er	bail choual la un peu d'lo	buy shwal lah ehn peh dlo
Give the boy five cents.	bail gaçon la cinq cob.	buy gah sone la sank korb.
Call the men for me.	rhélé moun la yo pou moin	reh lay moon la yo poo mweh
Why do they go away	pou qui yo couri	poo kœe yo koo ree.
Tell them not to be afraid	di yo yo pas be- soin peu	djee yo yo pah beh zwehn per.
Fix my saddle	rangé selle mouin	rahn-zhay sell mweh.

Proverbs

- 1st line ——— creole proverb
2nd » ——— literal translation
3rd » ——— english proverb

Souflé fatras pou ou bouè d'lo
Blow the dirt away before drinking
Be sure youre right then go ahead

Gé ouè bouche pé
Eyes see, mouth remains silent
Dont tell every thing you see

Chiq pas janmin respecté pié gran mouché.
Ticks never respect the feet of great men
Misfortune comes to everyone regardless of rank

Moune qui rond par capab vini carré.
People born round cannot become square
Once a crook always a crook

Zafair mouton pas zafair cabrit.
Buisness of sheep is not buisness of goat
Everybody mind their own buisness

Calle poésson pas l'agent
Fish scales is not money
All is not gold that glitters

Tout bois cé bois, mais mapou pas cajou
All wood is wood but mapou is not mahogany
All persons of the same class are not of the same
quality

Cé soulier qui connin si chausell gagnin trou.
It is shoes that know if the socks have holes
You have to live with a man to know his true
nature.

Quand ravett fai danse 'li pas janmin invité poule
When spiders hold a danse they never invite chick-
kens
A band of thieves never invite the police to their
rendez-vous

Pas janmin couri dé chimin a la fois
Never try to go two roads at the same time
Never try to do two things at the same time

Tout poésson mangé moun, réquin seul poté blame.
All fish eats people, but sharks alone carry blame.
Any man is liable to crime but only those once
convicted are suspects.

La fimin pas janmin levé sans difé.
Smoke never rises unless their is fire
Where there is a rumor their must be a foundation

Numbers

1	un	ern
2	de	deh
3	trois	twor
4	quatre	kahr
5	cinq	sank
6	six	seese
7	sept	set
8	huit	weet
9	neuf	nehf
10	dix	deece
11	onze	ownze
12	douze	dooze
13	treize	treyze
14	quatorze	kahlorze
15	quinze	kanz
16	seize	seyze
17	dix sept	deeset
18	dix huit	deece weet
19	dix neuf	deece nehf
20	vingt	vant
21	vingt et un	vant ey ern
22	vingt deux	vant deh
23	vingt trois	vant twor
24	vingt quatre	vant kaht
25	vingt cinq	vant sank
26	vingt six	vant seece
27	vingt sept	vant set
28	vingt huit	vant weet
29	vingt neuf	vant nehf
30	trente	trahnt
40	quarante	kah rahnt
50	cinquante	sank ahnt
60	soixante	swah sahnt

70	soixante dix	swor sahnt deece
80	quatre vingt	kah treh vant
90	quatre vingt dix	kah treh vant deece
100	cent	sahnt

Days

Sunday	dimanche	dee mahsh
Monday	lundi	lern dee
Tuesday	mardi	mah dee
Wednesday	mercredi	meh kreh dee
Thursday	jeudi	zher dee
Friday	vendredi	vahn dreh dee
Saturday	samedi	sahm dee

Months

January	Janvier	zhahn vyey
February	Février	fev ryey
March	Mars	mahss
April	Avril	ah vreel
May	Mai	may
June	Juin	jern
July	Juillet	zhwee yet
August	Août	ah oot
September	Septembre	septemb
October	Octobre	ahk tobe
November	Novembre	no vahm
December	Décembre	day sah'm



8

Additional Data on Haïti

Habits and traits of the People

The native Haitiens are usually very quiet and peace loving. They are of a generous and sympathetic disposition, and their community life is ideal. Assistance is always given to the needy; and they take pride in their hospitality.

The women are active, industrious, and perform a « goodly portion of the manual labor of the country. » They are adepts at sale and barter. A most interesting and picturesque sight are the long lines of market women constantly coming and going on the highways leading to the towns. The market produce is either carried on the heads of the women or on burros. As pedestrians the women are above comparison, walking miles and miles with no apparent fatigue.

Markets are maintained in all the villages, towns and cities, and it is from these markets that news and gossip are disseminated throughout the country. Minor trading is carried on at all cross roads.

Travellers are cordially greeted by everyone they meet and information as to the country is gladly given,

Distances are reckoned by time rather than by distance, and it is well for the new arrival to keep this always in mind, when travelling in the country districts.

News travels rapidly owing to the large number of voyagers and their habits of visiting.

The people are religious ; every town of any consequence has its place of worship, and it is well patronized by all. Towns not large enough to maintain a priest in residence are periodically visited by priests from larger towns who ride regular circuits , holding services in every town through which they pass.

Visiting, riding, dancing, and cock-fighting form the principal amusements in the country.

Health Conditions

Malaria is very prevalent and is the principal febrile disease of Haiti. The abundant vegetation, the lack of drainage, etc, leads to accumulation of water which forms ideal breeding places for mosquitoes. The bite of the infected mosquito transmits the disease and the frequency of malaria will be diminished only when their breeding places are climated. The probability of acquiring the

disease is greatly diminished by sleeping under good mosquito nets.

There are very few water born diseases, perhaps due to the high elevation of the sources of streams which provide water for drinking purposes. The rate of flow leads to rapid emptying of infectious material into the seas.

Then too, the process of filtration plays a part, for many of the streams seep into the ground only to reappear at a lower level. Very little amoebic dysentery is seen, typhoid fever is rare and small-pox occurs in a mild form. Dengue fever is frequent and hook-worm infection is present in ten per cent of the population. Excluding malaria, the Island is remarkably free of the ordinary cosmopolitan diseases. The use of mosquito nets and careful attention to personal hygiene are all the measures necessary to maintain average good health.

General Information

The Republic of Haiti has an area of 10,204 square miles, with a population per square mile of about 196. This is six times the average number per square mile in the United States and 1.4 times that of France.

Haiti is very mountainous. A certain nobleman is said to have described the island Haiti by

crumpling a piece of paper in his hand and throwing it upon a table. Indeed, the high mountains and the many subsidiary ridges cause a bird's eye view of certain portions to resemble a piece of stiff paper when crumpled.

There are three principal mountain chains. The northern chain, the Sierra del Cibao, extends from central Santo Domingo to Mole St Nicolas, the central chain from central San Domingo to St Marc, and the southern chain runs from the Bay of Neyba in San Domingo directly west through the southern peninsula to Cape Tiburon. This range contains the highest mountains in Haiti ; Morn Caba (9600 feet), and La Hotte, south of Jeremie (7460 feet.

The following information as to the altitudes of some of the summits near Port-au-Prince was furnished by the Engineer of Haiti :

Morne Crochu	3000	feet
Gran d'Eau	4600	«
Roseau	4500	«
Enfants Perdus	3275	«
Fort Jacques	4460	«
Montaignes Noires	6000	«
Morn Tranchant	6425	«
Morn l'Hopital	3470	«

Between the northern and southern peninsulas is the Gulf of Gonave. Port-au-Prince lies near the tip of the triangle. The island of Gonave is some

27 miles from the Capital. The harbor of Port-au-Prince is 200 square miles in area.

The largest river in Haiti is the Artibonite, which rises in Santo Domingo and empties into the sea about 12 miles north of St. Marc.

The plains of Haiti are very fertile. Those of the Artibonite and of the Cul de Sac (east of Port au Prince) are the largest in the Republic. The rainfall is heavy. There is a wet and a dry season but this varies greatly throughout the Island. One portion may be in the middle of the rainy season while another portion is suffering for want of water.

About 20 miles east of the Capital City lies the lake region of the island. The first lake, Azuey, or Etang Saumatre is 15 miles long and 5 miles wide. The boundary line of Haiti and Santo Domingo passes through this lake. The water is salty.

Irrigation is practised in many parts of Haiti, particularly in the plains of the Cul de Sac. There are many ruins of old French irrigation systems.

There are approximately 520 miles of road suitable for motor traffic and these are being constantly extended. They radiate from Port au Prince to Trouin, to Miragoâne, to Croix des Bouquets and to Cape Haitien. Hinche can be reached via St Michel. From Cape Haitien there is a road to Quanam in the which continues into San Domingo. The highway from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien is 171 miles long and was completed late in 1917.

Railroads.

THE P. C. S.

Port au Prince to Léogane	miles	20
Port au Prince to Thomazeau	«	22

THE NATIONAL, R.R. OF HAITI

Port au Prince to St. Marc	«	61
Gonaives to Ennery	«	20
Cap Haitien to Grande Rivière	«	16

Approximative Population

Port au Prince	100,000
Gonaives	15,000
St Marc	13,000
Cap Haitien	25,000
Cayes	20 000
Jacmel	18,000
Jérémie	16,000
Miragoâne	5,000
Port de Paix	5,000

Approximative Distance

Port au Prince	to Léogane	miles	20
«	« to Pétionville	«	4 1/2
«	« to Thomazeau	«	22
«	« to Croix des Bouquets	«	15
«	« to Arcabaie	«	29 1/2

212,000

Port au Prince	to Mirebalais	miles	33
«	to Cap Haitien	«	171
«	to Cayes	«	125
Arcahaie	to St. Marc	«	33
St. Marc	to Petite Rivière	«	17 1/2
St. Marc	to Gonaives	«	46
Gonaives	to Ennery	«	18
Ennery	to St. Michel	«	8
St. Michel	to Maissade	«	20
Maissade	to Hinche	«	10
Ennery	to Plaisance	«	17
Plaisance	to Limbé	«	13
Limbé	to Cap Haitien	«	16
Cap Haitien	to Le Trou	«	18
Le Trou	to Ouanaminthe	«	26
Cap Haitien	to Port de Paix	«	60
Cap Haitien	to Grande Rivière	«	16
Port de Paix	to Jean Rabel	»	26 1/2
Jean Rabel	to Môle St. Nicolas	«	15
Môle St Nicolas	to Bombardapolis	«	15
Bombardapolis	to Anse Rouge	«	13
Anse Rouge	to Gonaives	«	40
Hinche	to Thomasique	«	16
Hinche	to Thomonde	«	12
Petite Rivière	to La Chapelle	«	21
Mirebalais	to Las Cahobas	«	18
Las Cahobas	to Belladère	«	16
Croix des Bqts.	to Fond Parisiens	«	27
Léogane	to Trouin	«	24

Trouin	to	Jacmel	miles	15
Jacmel	to	Sal Trou	«	36
Jacmel	to	Côtes de Fer	«	45
Léogane	to	Petit Goave	«	24
Petit Goave	to	Miragoâne	«	14
Miragoâne	to	Anse à Veau	«	21
Anse à Veau	to	Baradère	«	23
Baradère	to	Pestel	«	12 1/2
Pestel	to	Jérémie	«	25
Jérémie	to	Dame Marie	«	30
Dame Marie	to	Anse d'Hainault	«	8
Anse d'Hainault	to	Tiburon	«	20
Tiburon	to	Port à Piment	«	25
Port à Piment	to	Port Salut	«	20
Port Salut	to	Cayes	«	18
Cayes	to	St Louis	«	25
St Louis	to	Aquin	«	11
Aquin	to	Côtes de Fer	«	25
Aquin	to	Miragoâne	«	29

Products of Haiti

The most important exports are coffee, cotton, logwood, cocoæ, lignum vitæ, wax, honey, sugar, and hides.

Indigenous products, plants and fruits, are rice, maize, arrowroot, yams, sweet potatoes, plantins, bananas, pimentoes, manioc or cassave, sugar cane, coffee, melons, cabbage, bread fruit, mangoes, cail-metes, oranges, limes, and grapes.

Weights and Measures.

The Metric System of weights and measures is official in Haiti though there are in use some old Haitien weights and measures that are not official.

Weights

- 1 Kilogramme equals 2.20462 pounds or 35.274 ounces
- 1 Pound equals 0.4535 kilogrammes or 553.50 grammes.

Volumes

- 1 Liter equals 0.2641 gallons or 2.1133 pints.
- 1 Gallon equals 3.785 liters

Length

- 1 Meter equals 1.0936 yards or 3.2808 feet or 39. 37 inches.
- 1 Kilometer equals 0.62137 miles,
- 1 Foot equals 0.3048 meters.
- 1 Mile equals 1.6093 kilometers.

Unofficial measures

- 1 Aune equals 45 inches.
- 1 Marmite equals the contents of a five pound butter or lard can.
- 1 carreau equals approximately 3 1/4 acres.

Normal Values of meteorological elements

Port-au-Prince

	BAROMETER	TIME	HUMIDITY	NEBULOSITY	RAINFALL IN MM
January	8.67	24.4	65	2.7	29.9
February	8.93	24.9	63	3.1	63.6
March	8.48	25.3	64	3.8	94.6
April	7.97	26.1	65	4.7	171.6
May	7.28	16.4	73	5.5	256.8
June	7.96	27.4	68	4.9	95.7
July	8.33	27.9	64	4.3	73.0
August	7.59	27.6	68	4.5	139.4
September	6.67	26.9	73	5.0	197.9
October	5.90	26.4	76	4.9	176.2
November	6.58	25.6	72	3.7	81.6
December	7.87	24.7	68	3.1	39.6
Averages	7.68	26.13	68.5	4.2	118.3
Average annual rainfall					1419.9

Data furnished by Engineer d'Haiti

HAITIEN MONEY SYSTEM.

Haitien money is issued in copper, Nickel, and paper, and is one fifth the value of American money. It is issued in the following denomination :

1 centime (copper)	1/5 cent American
5 centimes (nickel)	1 « «
10 centimes (nickel)	2 cents «
20 centimes (nickel)	4 cents «
50 centimes (nickel)	10 « «
1 gourde (paper)	20 « «
2 gourdes (paper)	40 « «
40 gourdes (paper)	2 dollars «



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